

RAILROADS UP TO THE TIMES

Lines Centering at Omaha Make Extended Improvements in Plants.

BURLINGTON MAKES GREATEST STRIDES

Millions Spent by Hill Road to Improve Its Track and Service, and Others Show Notable Advances.

It is doubtful if any previous year will show as many improvements viewed from a spectacular standpoint as those made by the railroads centering at Omaha during the year which has drawn to a close. They have been improvements that appeal most strongly to the public interest than usual. They have been improvements of the ordinary. They have been remarkable for the splendor and magnitude. Magnificent service has replaced service already beautiful, commonplace has been lifted into the realm of the artistic, and the ordinary has given place to the extraordinary.

Steel viaducts have supplanted those of wood, grades have been blotted out, curves have been changed into straight lines, distances have been shortened and echoes never before disturbed by the shriek of the locomotive whistle have been awakened from their deathlike slumbers.

Whether observing the changes from the spectacular or from the less dramatic viewpoints one purpose is evident, one common law has governed all these achievements, one slogan hangs over all as plainly as though it were penciled in the brilliant colors of the rainbow; this is progress.

Every change has been made for the future. Some of these steps reach a long way into the future, but all of them are striking advances over the accomplishments of the past. In railroad life there is no past. There is no yesterday in railroad progress. It is tomorrow, next year or half a century from now that the improvements of the present. They make them for the future. The introduction of a new telegraph service on the Union Pacific is one of the triumphs of the hour, but is only another step into the future; the rolling palaces introduced by the Milwaukee and the Northwestern of their splendid overland trains are successes of today, but they were built for the future; the enterprises of the Burlington in this state are an achievement of yesterday, but then they were for tomorrow.

Burlington's Expensive Improvement. The Burlington has laid out the Missouri river this year over 150 miles of eighty-five-pound rail, half of which has been laid on the southern main line, with the idea of bringing this line between Nebraska and St. Louis to the standard of the line between Omaha and Denver.

Chicago & Northwestern. A new depot at West Point was a big event in the Nebraska history of the Northwestern, and is one of the few improvements at that station during 1934. The station was completed at a cost of \$150,000 and was opened to the public on December 1. The company has also put into service new combination cars, which are the admiration of the traveling public.

Missouri Pacific's Off Year. With the Missouri Pacific it was an off year. Some improvements have been made, but it has taken out considerable money directed to parts of the Gould system, in which Omaha is not directly interested. It is expected that the coming year attention is to be given to the passenger service of the Missouri Pacific to put it on the same footing with competitive lines. During the year the efforts of the company have been directed to the new quarters at the corner of Farnam and Fifteenth streets and it now boasts of one of the showiest ticket offices in the city.

Street Railway Company. Among the passenger-carrying lines which have not been idle the last year, and in which the local public is particularly interested, are the Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway company. During the last year the company has added fifty new cars to its system. The company has reconstructed its Dodge street line between Tenth and Farnam and Twenty-fourth and Lake streets; the Harney street line from Tenth to Eighteenth, from Twentieth to Farnam, and from Twenty-fifth to Dodge; the Sherman avenue line from Clark to Leavitt and from Valley street to Missouri avenue on South Thirtieth street, which connects up the South Omaha, Missouri avenue and Albright line. Construction work has been done on South Omaha from Q street to the Barry county line and on Leavenworth street from Fortieth to Forty-eighth street.

The company is completing a new power station at Eighth and Jackson streets, which is provided with the most modern equipment. This plant will keep pace with the requirements of the company for the next fifty years. A new car barn has been erected at Twenty-fourth and Vinton streets to accommodate seventy cars.

Weak and sick women are invited to consult Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are easy and pleasant to take. A most effective laxative.

SOUTH OMAHA YEAR'S RECORD

Deficit in Receipts at Stock Yards as Compared with 1933.

BIG STRIKE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONDITION

Demoralization of Market Due to Trepid at Packing Houses Results in Lower Prices and Reduced Shipments.

The year 1934 will not go down in history as a banner year for live stock in any of the leading markets of the country. South Omaha faces a deficit, as compared with 1933, in the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep, of about 100,000 head, and in horses and mules of about 5,000 head, which makes a total decrease of all kinds of stock amounting to about 174,800 head. Chicago for the same period shows a total loss of nearly 300,000 head. Taking the four markets most closely connected with the territory tributary to Omaha, namely, South Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joseph, a total decrease in the receipts of cattle is noted amounting in round numbers to 250,000 head. In sheep there was a fall-off of approximately 115,000 head. Hogs, on the contrary, showed an increase of 254,000 head. These figures go to show that the deficit at South Omaha was not brought about by purely local conditions.

Due to Big Strike. The general opinion among live stock men is that the strike of the packing house employees last summer, which lasted for about nine weeks, during which time all the markets of the country were in a demoralized condition, is responsible for a large part of this decrease. Consumption of meats during that period was of course restricted to quite an extent and that had a depressing effect upon prices after the resumption of business. Western ranchmen, as a result, held back as many cattle as they possibly could in the hope that another season would see better prices.

Owing to the shrinkage in the receipts of stock, and also to the somewhat lower level of prices for many kinds of stock, the farmers and ranchmen who supply the market have not received as much money for their live stock as in some former years. This decrease, while hard to compute accurately, would undoubtedly run into the millions. In comparing prices with 1933 it is found that choice beef cattle are selling at a trifle higher, but this advantage has been more than offset by the fact that the tendency, especially since the strike, has been to sell off the common stuff and hold back the better bred cattle. That was particularly noticeable in the western cattle, which are apparently carrying that it would not pay them to try to cover their common cattle, but that they could afford to hold back those of better breeding.

In hogs the average price for 1934 runs between 75 cents and \$1.00 per hundred lower than in 1933. This decrease is of course partly offset by an increase in the receipts. Sheep and lambs have averaged a trifle higher than during 1933, but that is counteracted by a marked decrease in receipts.

Cattlemen Suffer Most. But while the total valuation of the live stock marketed during the year showed a falling off from 1933, it is probably true that cattlemen alone have suffered. Their losses in many ways have been heavy. In the case of western ranchmen have brought many of them to the verge of bankruptcy. Hog growers found profit in the business and prices on that line could be considered quite satisfactory, though not up to the level of the last few years.

Records for the Year. From a study of the tables given below, showing the receipts, shipments, etc., at South Omaha for the year 1934, with comparisons with former years, it will be seen that while 1934 was not a banner year, a few records were nevertheless broken. On September 23, 1934, there was a record for the largest in the history of the yards, amounting to 28,137 head. For the week ending September 20, receipts of sheep amounted to 118,075, which was the largest number ever received during one week.

Receipts of Stock Twenty-One Years. Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses, Mules. 1884 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1885 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1886 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1887 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1888 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1889 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1890 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1891 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1892 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1893 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1894 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1895 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1896 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1897 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1898 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1899 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1900 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1901 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1902 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1903 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1904 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1905 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1906 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1907 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1908 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1909 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1910 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1911 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1912 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1913 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1914 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1915 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1916 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1917 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1918 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1919 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1920 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1921 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1922 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1923 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1924 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1925 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1926 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1927 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1928 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1929 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1930 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1931 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1932 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1933 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1934 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927

Shipments of Stock Twenty-One Years. Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses, Mules. 1884 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1885 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1886 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1887 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1888 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1889 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1890 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1891 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1892 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1893 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1894 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1895 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1896 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1897 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1898 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1899 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1900 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1901 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1902 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1903 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1904 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1905 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1906 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1907 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1908 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1909 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1910 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1911 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1912 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1913 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1914 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1915 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1916 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1917 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1918 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1919 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1920 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1921 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1922 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1923 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1924 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1925 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1926 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1927 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1928 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1929 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1930 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1931 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1932 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1933 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1934 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927

Cost of Maintenance of the Hospital During the Last Year. Following is the report of the number of inmates of the Douglas County hospital at Fortieth street and Poppleton avenue for months for the year ending December 31, 1934: January 24, July 192 192 February 24, August 192 192 March 24, September 192 192 April 24, October 192 192 May 24, November 192 192 June 24, December 192 192

Weak and sick women are invited to consult Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are easy and pleasant to take. A most effective laxative.

SOUTH OMAHA YEAR'S RECORD

Deficit in Receipts at Stock Yards as Compared with 1933.

BIG STRIKE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONDITION

Demoralization of Market Due to Trepid at Packing Houses Results in Lower Prices and Reduced Shipments.

The year 1934 will not go down in history as a banner year for live stock in any of the leading markets of the country. South Omaha faces a deficit, as compared with 1933, in the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep, of about 100,000 head, and in horses and mules of about 5,000 head, which makes a total decrease of all kinds of stock amounting to about 174,800 head. Chicago for the same period shows a total loss of nearly 300,000 head. Taking the four markets most closely connected with the territory tributary to Omaha, namely, South Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joseph, a total decrease in the receipts of cattle is noted amounting in round numbers to 250,000 head. In sheep there was a fall-off of approximately 115,000 head. Hogs, on the contrary, showed an increase of 254,000 head. These figures go to show that the deficit at South Omaha was not brought about by purely local conditions.

Due to Big Strike. The general opinion among live stock men is that the strike of the packing house employees last summer, which lasted for about nine weeks, during which time all the markets of the country were in a demoralized condition, is responsible for a large part of this decrease. Consumption of meats during that period was of course restricted to quite an extent and that had a depressing effect upon prices after the resumption of business. Western ranchmen, as a result, held back as many cattle as they possibly could in the hope that another season would see better prices.

Owing to the shrinkage in the receipts of stock, and also to the somewhat lower level of prices for many kinds of stock, the farmers and ranchmen who supply the market have not received as much money for their live stock as in some former years. This decrease, while hard to compute accurately, would undoubtedly run into the millions. In comparing prices with 1933 it is found that choice beef cattle are selling at a trifle higher, but this advantage has been more than offset by the fact that the tendency, especially since the strike, has been to sell off the common stuff and hold back the better bred cattle. That was particularly noticeable in the western cattle, which are apparently carrying that it would not pay them to try to cover their common cattle, but that they could afford to hold back those of better breeding.

In hogs the average price for 1934 runs between 75 cents and \$1.00 per hundred lower than in 1933. This decrease is of course partly offset by an increase in the receipts. Sheep and lambs have averaged a trifle higher than during 1933, but that is counteracted by a marked decrease in receipts.

Cattlemen Suffer Most. But while the total valuation of the live stock marketed during the year showed a falling off from 1933, it is probably true that cattlemen alone have suffered. Their losses in many ways have been heavy. In the case of western ranchmen have brought many of them to the verge of bankruptcy. Hog growers found profit in the business and prices on that line could be considered quite satisfactory, though not up to the level of the last few years.

Records for the Year. From a study of the tables given below, showing the receipts, shipments, etc., at South Omaha for the year 1934, with comparisons with former years, it will be seen that while 1934 was not a banner year, a few records were nevertheless broken. On September 23, 1934, there was a record for the largest in the history of the yards, amounting to 28,137 head. For the week ending September 20, receipts of sheep amounted to 118,075, which was the largest number ever received during one week.

Receipts of Stock Twenty-One Years. Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses, Mules. 1884 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1885 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1886 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1887 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1888 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1889 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1890 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1891 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1892 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1893 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1894 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1895 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1896 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1897 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1898 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1899 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1900 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1901 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1902 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1903 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1904 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1905 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1906 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1907 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1908 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1909 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1910 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1911 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1912 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1913 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1914 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1915 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1916 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1917 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1918 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1919 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1920 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1921 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1922 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1923 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1924 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1925 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1926 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1927 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1928 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1929 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1930 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1931 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1932 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1933 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1934 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927

Shipments of Stock Twenty-One Years. Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses, Mules. 1884 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1885 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1886 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1887 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1888 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1889 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1890 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1891 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1892 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1893 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1894 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1895 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1896 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1897 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1898 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1899 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1900 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1901 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1902 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1903 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1904 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1905 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1906 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1907 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1908 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1909 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1910 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1911 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1912 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1913 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1914 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1915 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1916 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1917 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1918 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1919 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1920 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1921 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1922 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1923 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1924 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1925 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1926 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1927 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1928 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1929 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1930 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1931 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1932 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1933 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927 1934 118,562 152,534 39,484 2,927

Cost of Maintenance of the Hospital During the Last Year. Following is the report of the number of inmates of the Douglas County hospital at Fortieth street and Poppleton avenue for months for the year ending December 31, 1934: January 24, July 192 192 February 24, August 192 192 March 24, September 192 192 April 24, October 192 192 May 24, November 192 192 June 24, December 192 192

Weak and sick women are invited to consult Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are easy and pleasant to take. A most effective laxative.

SOUTH OMAHA YEAR'S RECORD

Deficit in Receipts at Stock Yards as Compared with 1933.

BIG STRIKE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONDITION

Demoralization of Market Due to Trepid at Packing Houses Results in Lower Prices and Reduced Shipments.

The year 1934 will not go down in history as a banner year for live stock in any of the leading markets of the country. South Omaha faces a deficit, as compared with 1933, in the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep, of about 100,000 head, and in horses and mules of about 5,000 head, which makes a total decrease of all kinds of stock amounting to about 174,800 head. Chicago for the same period shows a total loss of nearly 300,000 head. Taking the four markets most closely connected with the territory tributary to Omaha, namely, South Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joseph, a total decrease in the receipts of cattle is noted amounting in round numbers to 250,000 head. In sheep there was a fall-off of approximately 115,000 head. Hogs, on the contrary, showed an increase of 254,000 head. These figures go to show that the deficit at South Omaha was not brought about by purely local conditions.

Due to Big Strike. The general opinion among live stock men is that the strike of the packing house employees last summer, which lasted for about nine weeks, during which time all the markets of the country were in a demoralized condition, is responsible for a large part of this decrease. Consumption of meats during that period was of course restricted to quite an extent and that had a depressing effect upon prices after the resumption of business. Western ranchmen, as a result, held back as many cattle as they possibly could in the hope that another season would see better prices.

Owing to the shrinkage in the receipts of stock, and also to the somewhat lower level of prices for many kinds of stock, the farmers and ranchmen who supply the market have not received as much money for their live stock as in some former years. This decrease, while hard to compute accurately, would undoubtedly run into the millions. In comparing prices with 1933 it is found that choice beef cattle are selling at a trifle higher, but this advantage has been more than offset by the fact that the tendency, especially since the strike, has been to sell off the common stuff and hold back the better bred cattle. That was particularly noticeable in the